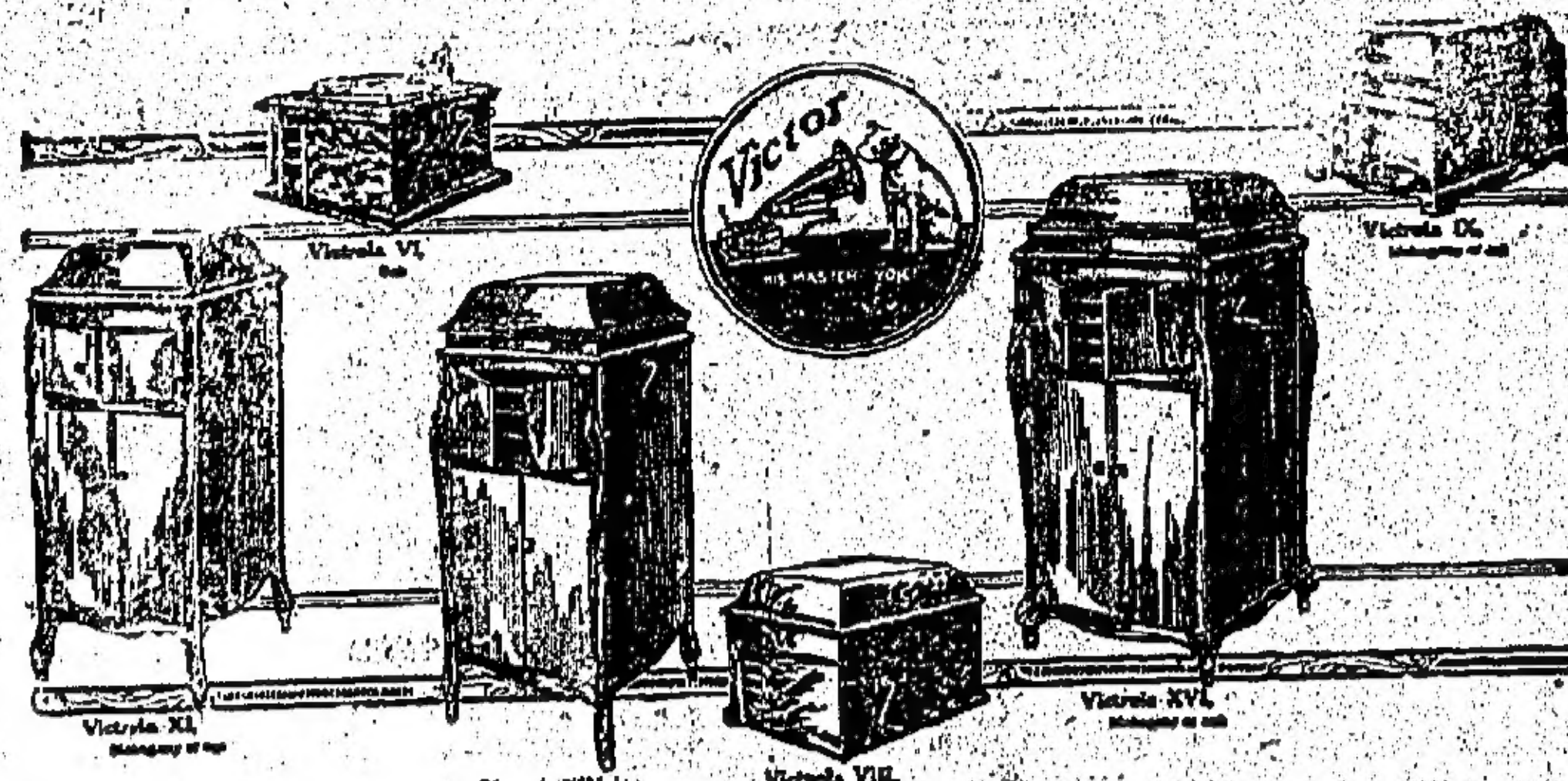


ALL THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC IS YOURS

VICTROLA.



EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

WHERE WAS MOSES
WHEN THE LIGHT WENT OUT?

Why, in the dark, of course.

And why?

Because he had no Candles in the House.

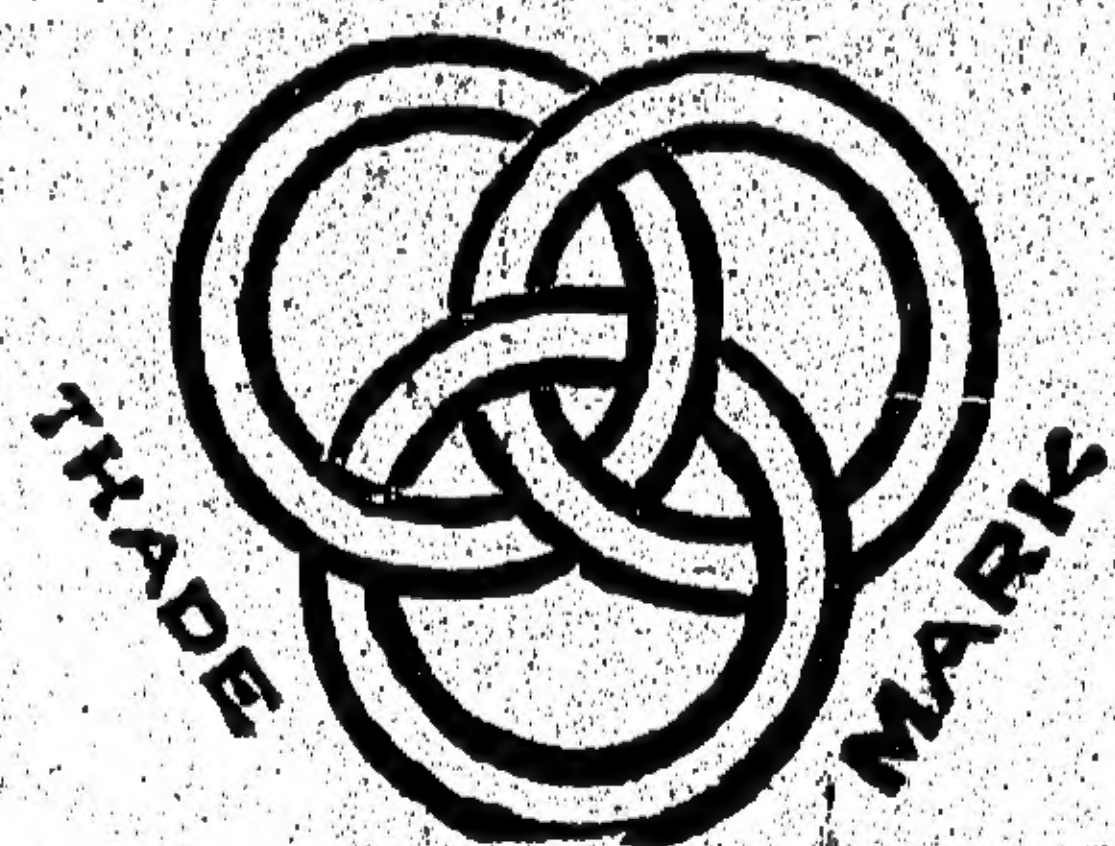
Don't you be had in the same way.

ALWAYS KEEP CANDLES IN THE HOUSE.

CROWN CANDLES.

Are obtainable from—
SINCERE CO.
SUN CO.
WING ON CO.PRICES:—Large Size, 25 Cents per packet.
Small Size, 16 Cents per packet.

OR IN CASES OF 25 PACKETS.

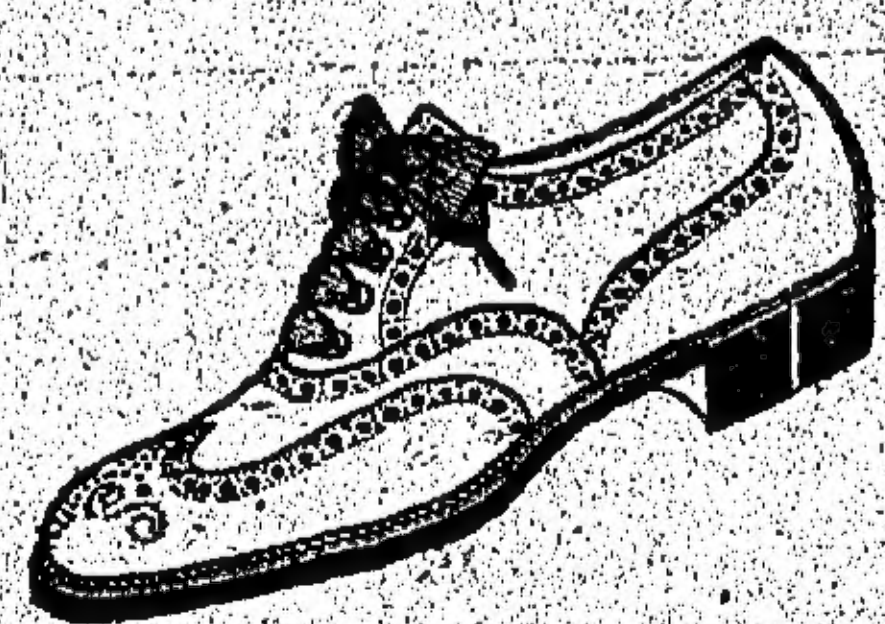
BALLANTINE'S
BEER AND STOUT

PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOUR

"THREE RINGS."
DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 636.

TAN BROGAN SHOES



AS ILLUSTRATION.

A nicely cut Shoe that has become exceedingly popular, and at once appeals to the man who desires a neat, comfortable Shoe.
STOCKED ALSO IN A HEAVIER WEIGHT FOR GOLF.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 23.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir FRANKS HENRY MAJOR, C.M.G.
His Excellency Major-General F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney General).Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. WEI YUX, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.O.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAKE.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.
Mr. A. G. M. FLECKNER (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee held on March 15th.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table copy of a bye-law made under Section 40 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1903), and moved that it be approved.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUX, seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCE.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Finance Minutes Nos. 7 to 10 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUX seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary also laid on the table report of proceedings of Finance Committee, No. 2.

THE COLONY AND WAR FINANCE.
His Excellency, before proceeding with the orders of the day, said:—Towards the end of my address on the estimate last October I gave a short summary of what had been done by the Colony in the way of contributions for war purposes, and I propose now to give the figures up to the 15th March. The largest contributions in the Colony are the gift of \$3,000,000 raised by local loan and the gift of \$9,000,000 paid out of the revenues of the Colony. You have no doubt learned through the medium of the Press of the proposed gift by the Chinese Community of \$1,000,000 to the Imperial War chest for the current year and for each succeeding year of the war. I have not had official confirmation yet of this very generous offer, so I shall not allude to it now further than to say that this Government and I myself appreciate exceedingly this splendid offer. (Applause.) The contributions, both direct and indirect, to loans issued by the Imperial Government have, in very large sum of \$1,145,000 has been taken up by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and large sums have been taken up by local companies from funds available in London. In addition the amounts taken up through the British Banks in the Colony are as follows:—

(a) Direct Contributions.

(1)—British War Loans \$144,230 15
(2)—Exchange Bonds 933,360 25
(3)—War Savings Certificates 56,334 46
(4)—British War Expenditure Certificates 26,790 2
Total \$862,624 872

(b) Indirect Contributions.

(1)—Federated Malay States 8 per cent. War Loan \$5,650 14
(2)—War Loan Investment Trust of Malaya 24,030 17
(3)—Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds 436,000 06
Total \$512,680 97

The amounts contributed to various funds in aid of the war, and to charities in connection with the war to 31st December, 1916, are as follows:—

Princes of Wales Fund (closed on 31st December, 1916) \$31,500
British Red Cross Society 6,330
British Red Cross Society (Sir Robert Ho Tung) 1,920
Two Aeroplanes (Sir Robert Ho Tung) 3,000
Tai Yau Bank (half cost of three aeroplanes) 2,250
Community of Hongkong (half cost of three aeroplanes) 2,250
Belgian Relief Fund (about) 1,000
Belgian Red Cross Fund 100
Motor Ambulance (Mr. Lau Chu Pak and others) 400
Motor Ambulance (Ladies of Hongkong) 400
Star and Garter Building Fund 3,228
Royal Flying Corps Hospital 2,750
Officers' Families Fund 2,260
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund 185
Prisoners of War Funds 1,689
Young Men's Christian Association Hut Fund (per Hongkong Daily Press) 1,204
St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers and Sailors 1,191
Dreadnought Hospital 700
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation 260
Sundry Funds 1,152

Total \$244,192

I would draw special attention to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, which, though it has been established only two months, has already invested on behalf of its members nearly \$200,000. The Committee consists of very representative men, with the Union Insurance Society of Canton as Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. Rule 14 lays down that no deduction whatever shall be made from the funds of the Association in respect of working expenses, and I think the community is indebted to the gentlemen who have undertaken the formation of this association as an expense to the members, and that members of the public who cannot afford to invest in the public loan or to whom the War Savings Certificates do not appeal can best show their gratitude by investing liberally through this association. (Applause.)

I desire to make special mention of the work performed in the Colony by several bodies of ladies engaged in making garments for use in the war generally, by the troops in the field and in hospitals, and also for troops leaving Hongkong for the front. They are as follows:—(a) Queen Mary Needlework Guild: President, Lady May; Committee, Mrs. Hey, Mrs. Macdonald, and Mrs. Chatham; to which are affiliated (b) The Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, consisting of:—

The City Hall Work Party.
Our Little Bit Society.
Kowloon Work Party.
Natal M.S. Tamer.
Wesleyan Church Work Party.
Mothers' Union Work Party.
Bandage making classes, at:—
The Peak Club under Mrs. Gale.
Helena May Institute under Mrs. Jordan.
The United Service Recreation Club under Mrs. Jackson.
The Catholic Women's League under Mrs. M. Laroche.

Six thousand and sixteen garments have been made by the Association, including 1,500 bandages as well as 50,000 bandages and 11,435 swabs for various hospitals in the United Kingdom and abroad. In addition several thousand bandages and 825 mosquito nets were sent away before the Association was formed. The War Charities Committee during the year 1916 allotted a sum of \$32,000 for the purchase of materials for the Association. Lady May is President of the Association and Mrs. Pettit, Honorary Secretary. (c) The Union Church Working Party. This party, with comparatively small means at its disposal, has done much hard work resulting in the despatch during the year 1916 of 2,200 garments and useful articles, 200 milk covers and 1,000 bandages. A large number of towels and cigarettes have also been sent. The President is Mrs. Macdonald, and the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Hickling. (d) A working party, constituted by Mrs. Young and Mrs. Copell has also done useful work. (e) Mrs. Bide's work party, which sends home parcels every fortnight to men at the front.

Among miscellaneous help for war purposes organised in the Colony are the following:—(a) A cigarette and tobacco fund was organised early in the war, and up to the 15th March a sum of \$19,920 had been collected, of which \$19,747 was expended. About five and a half million cigarettes have been distributed to nearly every unit in the British Army and to the hospitals. The first Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the fund was the late Mr. G. J. B. Sayer, and after his death Mr. D. W. Craddock became Honorary Secretary. On his departure from the Colony about a year ago he was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Dowley. Mrs. Arthur and Mr. A. Jenkins, the Honorary Treasurer, have done much work in collecting funds. (b) Contributions by various masonic bodies to the Freemasons' War Hospital. (c) Articles of wear, tobacco and cigarettes from the members of the Police and Prison Departments and their wives for those of their number on active service. (d) A fund raised by Mrs. Milroy of the Sailors' Home for Leungong women's beds in the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, and for the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund. (e) A fund raised by the 1604 members of the Overseas Club in aid of the Aircraft Fund. (f) Miscellaneous contributions of the war during the year 1916 has not yet been definitely ascertained, but will probably be nearly \$500,000. There is every sign that the efforts made in the Colony with a view to slackening during the current year. A sum of \$101,398 has already been received by the War Charities Committee and a sum of \$23,000 has been sent by the Hongkong Jockey Club to St. Dunstan's Hospital for blinded soldiers and sailors. \$100 to Blue Cross and \$300 to Red Cross Society. In addition to the above, the fact should not be lost sight of that this Colony has made a Military Contribution of \$2,116,670 in respect of the year 1916; has sent \$98,163 on its Volunteer Force for the same year, and \$500,000 in respect of miscellaneous war services such as maintenance and transport of Prisoners, Comorship, passages of men going to the front, and other matters. These facts and figures prove that the financial support which the Colony has given to the Imperial Government in connection with the war is by no means unworthy of the Colony which was hampered at the outset by an unsatisfactory financial position. This has been dispensed by high exchange and the rehabilitation of her subsidiary coin and by fresh taxation. Moreover, the fact must not be lost sight of that the rebellion in China which covered the whole of the year 1915 and a considerable part of 1916 caused a serious dislocation of her trade. But good as I think our showing in I do not pretend that it is enough. Nothing can be enough in this war, and I cannot do better than urge the community of this Colony to read and digest the magnificent speech of Mr. Lloyd George reproduced in this morning's Daily Press, a passage from which I will read:—“We can overcome (cheers); but only if the nation is prepared to back the Government with the whole of its resources. I don't want anyone to go away from this meeting, or to read what is said at this meeting, and draw any inference from that except one. The peril is great, but it can be surmounted by the grit, the energy, the courage, the determination of a great people like the people of these islands. (Cheers). But the nation must support the Government in money, in labour, in land, in the sacrifice of conveniences, any of comforts; then we shall pull through in our deadly struggle with these desperadoes.” It behoves every member of this community to take those words to heart, and to practice the utmost economy in living, and to contribute as much as they possibly can spare to the Imperial War Funds. (Applause.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCES.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, “An Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinances, 1869-1913.”

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons in this Bill. There are three main objects in this Bill. One is to relax during the war the requirements as to certificated officers in the case of river steamers. The second is to provide for the licensing of all launches, including those which are not licensed at present. The third is to give the Governor in Council general power to make regulations for the purpose of controlling the embarkation and landing of persons and goods on or from vessels of all kinds.

The abnormal conditions of the present war have caused a great shortage of competent and suitable certificated officers, and it is proposed to relax some of the ordinary requirements in the case of river steamers. As regards the deck officers, it is proposed to substitute an extra Chinese pilot for the mate, so that river steamers will be able to run with a certificated master and 2 Chinese pilots. As regards the engineers, it is proposed to substitute for the second engineer, in cases where a second engineer is required, a Chinese engineer holding a certificate of competency from the Harbour Master and specially approved by the Harbour Master for the service contemplated in the Bill. These provisions are contained in Clause 2 of the Bill.

Clause 3 repeals Section 37 of the principal Ordinances and substitutes a new section. Under the new section it is intended to make regulations requiring all launches to be licensed. The opportunity has been taken to re-constitute and simplify this section, and to relegate to the regulations such provisions as seem more appropriate to regulations than to an Ordinance.

Clause 4 is intended to give a power which circumstances connected with the war have shown to be desirable, but which may also be useful in times of peace.

RATING ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, “An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901.” In doing so he said:—

The object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power to authorise total or partial exemption from assessment of any educational institution. The principal Ordinance, passed in 1901, exempted schools from assessment. The amending Ordinance, passed in 1915, gave the Governor-in-Council power to exempt the University, hostels from assessment. This amendment repeals that Ordinance and provides that the Governor-in-Council has power to authorise the total or partial exemption from assessment of any educational institution, other, of course, than schools, because they are exempt already by general law.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

LIABILITIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, “An Ordinance to protect certain Public Servants from Legal Proceedings in respect of certain Liabilities.”

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING UP) ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, “An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.” In doing so he said:—

This is the third amending Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, but I think that in view of the fact that the principal Ordinance was introduced at very short notice, and broke up what was then practically new ground, it is not surprising that a certain number

but it can be surmounted by the grit, the energy, the courage, the determination of a great people like the people of these islands. (Cheers). But the nation must support the Government in money, in labour, in land, in the sacrifice of conveniences, any of comforts; then we shall pull through in our deadly struggle with these desperadoes.” It behoves every member of this community to take those words to heart, and to practice the utmost economy in living, and to contribute as much as they possibly can spare to the Imperial War Funds. (Applause.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

THEATRE ROYAL,
AT 9.15 P.M.

AUCTION

Seats in Centre of Dress Circle,

by

H. P. WHITE, Esq.

SMOKING ROOM, HONGKONG HOTEL.

Noon on WEDNESDAY, April 4th.

All are invited to attend.

G. E.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
EMELIE PECK, late of Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 15th day of April, 1917.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1917.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator.

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN DALTON, sometimes known as MARY OLIVER DALTON, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY DALTON, otherwise known as PHILIP COURTNEY and ASOKA, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned respecting his Share of the above Estate.

T. W. GABRIEL,
Public Trust Office,
Sydney, 2nd March, 1917.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP

"PEABODY" H. R. E. having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that at 6.00 a.m. on Monday 2nd April, 1917, the above-named ship will be loaded at the wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, wharf and wharf from the wharf delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th April at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 5th April, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fine Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

32.—Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

34.—Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorized additions to existing installations, the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1917.

G. H. LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pender's Street, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 30th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
43, Connaught Road Central.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply—
"X. Y. Z.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.

NO. 2, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
FERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Mendenham Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godown.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

"THE RETREAT," No. 58, Tsim Sha Tsui.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamsham Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, Tsim Sha Tsui.

3-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.

Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLETTS GUEST, 63, PEAK.

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Shamsham Canton.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

"CLOVELLY," No. 12, Peak Road.

Apply to—
LIVESTAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.

WANTED.

GOOD SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITER, preference visible model.

Reply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS.—On 28th March, at Tung Shan, Canton, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. HARRIS, of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, a son. (Shanghai papers please copy.)

HEWITT.—On March 10th, at the Government Civil Hospital, the wife of Rev. W. H. HEWITT, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD.

LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 30TH MARCH, 1917.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

THE Germans in China have no cause to complain of any lack of courtesy and consideration by the Chinese authorities. They have, it is true, lost their extraterritorial rights, their concessions have been annulled, and they must register themselves at the nearest police station or district yamen within a prescribed period, but, otherwise, the severance of diplomatic relations leaves them at liberty to continue those plans by which they hope to re-establish their commercial position after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. It is to be hoped that the Chinese will not make the mistake of being unduly lenient. They know how vindictive Germany can be when dealing with those who fall within her power, but they have not had the bitter experience of the Allies to teach them how utterly unscrupulous she can be in advancing her political ends. The British people are beginning, late in the day, to understand that, under whatever guise he may be found, the German must always be regarded as suspect and his powers of mischief rigidly curtailed. It is dangerous to leave him uncontrolled and useless to place him on parole. For these reasons we view with some misgiving the latitude which is still allowed the Germans in the interior of China. They will receive proper protection as regards their persons and property, and they may pursue their aspirations, provided they

are of a peaceful and unobjectionable character. Who is to investigate the nefarious designs which may lie hidden behind an ostensibly "peaceful" avocation? The German Colonial Secretary—the official who still retains his title, and, presumably his pay, although the *raison d'être* of his department has long since disappeared—claims an advance apostles of German *kultur*, even the German missionaries, who, in addition to preaching the Divine Word, carry the light of German "civilisation" to all those districts which they penetrate. It may be urged that China has done all that she is legitimately entitled to do until there has been an actual declaration of war, but that does not remove the danger of the situation as it exists to-day. In point of fact, the seizure of the concessions and the internment of German ships might in themselves be regarded as hostile acts, but no one, in the circumstances, will blame China for taking these very necessary preliminary precautions. To regularise the position and to safeguard effectively the interests of China and of the Allies war should be declared, without delay. The Chinese Naval authorities appear to have acted with very commendable promptness in taking charge of the German vessels at Shanghai before the breach of relations became generally known. No time was given the Germans in which to put into execution their plans for the destruction of the ships. The bombs which were in readiness had to be dropped harmlessly overboard, or left in the charge of the Chinese Naval officers, and the danger of serious damage to the harbour was consequently averted. The discovery at the German "medical school" which has recently been closed by the French Municipal Council at Shanghai, in whose jurisdiction it was situated, are very suggestive of the lengths to which Germans will go under the cloak of their "peaceful" avocations. The institution is described as a miniature Krupp's, constituting a menace to the peace of the district. There is plenty of evidence, also, to show that Germany has used her position in China to foster sedition among the Mohammedan subjects of the British Empire, and has spared neither effort nor money to achieve her objects, utterly regardless of the laws of neutrality. In the light of such a record it is interesting to read the German Minister's farewell message to his countrymen whom he leaves behind. "Our work in the honour, and for the benefit of our country," he wrote, "has been, temporarily, brought to a standstill by an explosion of the world-wide political hurricane. Unprotected as we are, we are anticipating, without anger or hatred, but with happy foresight, the day that will come later on. Our Emperor, our country, and our consciences are the judges of the sacrifices we have suffered, and also of the gifts that the genius of our race has offered to this country. May the Almighty God, on whose altar we place the laurels of our victories, and from whose bosom we draw new strength and perseverance, take all the Germans in China under his protection. The day which His Excellency anticipates with such 'happy foresight' will never dawn. We hope, however, that the day is not far distant when China will align herself with the Allies in order that vigorous measures may be taken for dealing with the Germans as they deserve and thus safeguarding the Republic from internal disorders.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 17th March, amounted to 65,059 tons, and the sales to 61,001 tons.

The Shanghai A.D.C. have forwarded to the Treasurer of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, the sum of \$4,773.35, the proceeds of the recent production of "Passers By."

An old Chinese man has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained in Kennedy Town by being knocked down and run over by a motor-car containing a party of Europeans returning from Deep Water Bay.

An armed robbery is reported from West Point. Six men, armed with knives, entered a house there, occupied by a woman, who was cut on the face by one of the men when she attempted to raise an alarm. The thieves got off with \$170 in money and a quantity of articles.

The seats in the centre of the Dress Circle at the St. George's Day Shakespearian performance at the Theatre Royal will be sold by auction at the Hongkong Hotel next Wednesday, at noon.

The death of Mons. C. Blanchet, the French vice-consul at Canton, from enteric, on the 28th inst., has cast a gloom over the community of Shamsham. The deceased gentleman, though he arrived only a few months ago, had won many friends by his kind and genial manners. He leaves a widow and two little daughters to mourn his loss, and for them deep sympathy is felt by all the foreign residents of Shamsham.

A SMALL EDITION OF KRUPPS AT SHANGHAI.

The Deutsche Medizinschule, in the French Concession, Shanghai, which the French authorities have taken over, is described by the *North-China Daily News* as "a small edition of Krupp's." As a commercial exhibition in which 400 Chinese were trained solely in the use of German goods, the school says our Northern contemporary—was undoubtedly in the forefront of such institutions in the Far East. As a factory its plant made it no inconsiderable menace to the peace of this district. Shells should form no part of the decoration of a school, they should be no part of the training of an electrical engineer, and their presence, together with models of torpedo-boats, plant for casting receptacles which might be used for explosives, and rifles, puts the Deutsche Medizinschule in no very favourable light. Until the contents of the buildings are inventoried it will be impossible to say what were the potentialities of the school. Up to the present, however, 100 rifles have been found. They might have been used for training the students. That can be the only plausible explanation, but any such number of arms in the possession of Germans must nowadays be regarded with suspicion.

SHIPPING NEWS.

S.S. "POLTAVA" GOES ASHORE IN A FOG.

The s.s. *Poltava*, a well-known regular ship on the Shanghai-Magadan-Vladivostok run, went aground on the Saddle, about 90 miles from Shanghai, in a thick fog on the 21st inst. There was no loss of life. The passengers, comprising four Europeans and twenty-four Chinese, were landed on the islands and subsequently conveyed to Shanghai by the vessels which went to the rescue of the stranded ship. It is feared that the *Poltava*, which is a steamer of 2,425 gross and 1987 net tonnage, is a total wreck.

PILING POLES.

CLAIM IN THE HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

In the Hongkong Summary Court, yesterday, before Sir William Rees Davies, Fook Cheong, contractor, claimed \$30 from W. L. Weaver, architect and surveyor, being balance due for piling poles in the foundations of No. 36 and 36A, Praya East.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff said that he supplied the defendant with two kinds of poles. His original account to the plaintiff totalled \$470.70 but he only received \$390. Then the defendant made a complaint about the poles and deducted \$30 and \$5 for tax. The defendant wanted a commission of \$100, and his clerk wanted \$10.

Defendant stated that the arrangements were between the building owner and the contractor. He received \$400 from the building owner which he paid to plaintiff. The deduction of \$30 was for some work done by another contractor altogether, and was made by the building contractor. He knew nothing about it. He also denied borrowing any money from the plaintiff.

In reply to Mr. Hind, defendant said that he knew nothing about the financial arrangements between the building owner and the contractor.

His Lordship informed the plaintiff that, according to the evidence before him, plaintiff should have sued the building owner. Unless there was some special arrangement the architect was not liable. It would have been better if the plaintiff had been informed of this fact, since it might have saved the plaintiff from coming to Court.

Mr. Hind said the plaintiff had been informed of that fact.

Judgment was given for defendant.

KOWLOON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

RESIDENTS' PETITION SUCCESSFUL.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council yesterday, an important report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Public Works Committee was laid upon the table. This had reference to the recent petition by residents and property owners of Kowloon for the removal of the remainder of the hill to the north of the extension of Nathan Road.

The report was as follows:—

(1).—The Chairman informed the Committee that, when Nathan Road was projected, the cutting of it through the hill immediately to the north of Yau Ma Tei Theatre was found to involve the removal of 120,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, the estimated cost of which was \$39,500. Such an outlay was considered prohibitive and it was therefore decided to defer the execution of the work and to endeavour to arrange for the removal of the earth and rock in connection with the execution of reclamation work for which the material in question would be necessary. The postponement of the work did not appear to be of serious moment as the road was blocked about 500 yards further north by Kowloon Farm Lot 3, the lessee of which had declined to entertain proposals which were made to him for the conversion and re-adjustment of his lot to enable Nathan Road to be extended.

Arrangements for the conversion of Kowloon Farm Lot 2 were concluded in August last and, meanwhile, the quantity of earth and rock to be removed at the place under consideration has been reduced in the manner indicated to 44,000 cubic yards. The cost of removing what is now left (44,000 cubic yards) is estimated at about \$40,000 and, as about 75 per cent. of it is rock and any blasting operation must be conducted with care on account of the proximity of buildings, it is estimated that its removal will extend over a period of about 2 years. To the above, must be added the cost of kerbing, channelling and macadamising the portion of new roadway, which is estimated at \$4,000, making \$44,000 in all.

The Chairman submitted a plan showing how it was possible to make immediate provision for extending Nathan Road, in a temporary manner, round the base of the hill, a sufficient area of Crown land being available for this purpose. The temporary road would have a minimum width of 30 feet. He also called attention to the necessity for removing the existing public latrine, adjoining Market Street, which would obstruct the future extension of Nathan Road on its permanent alignment. In order to provide a suitable site for the re-erection of the latrine, an area of land in the vicinity, forming part of a lot, would have to be resumed. The resumption of the area referred to would result in rendering available for sale, on completion of Nathan Road Extension, a considerable area of Crown land, which would otherwise have to be devoted to the formation of a public road bounding the lot in question.

By adopting this proposal, the removal of the hill by present means could be permitted to continue until such time as the extension of Nathan Road on its permanent alignment become advisable. The estimated cost of the foregoing proposals was \$14,500. The Chairman informed the Committee that there was no provision in this year's Estimates for any of the items involved.

The Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the temporary extension of the road, including the removal of the public latrine and resumption of the area already mentioned, at a total estimated cost of \$14,500, be carried out, the work being treated as urgent and a supplementary vote for it being taken as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXPLANATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—In reference to our Limerick, published in your to-day's issue, which brings in the name of "Talook," we should like to explain that when writing this we did not realize that Talook was the name of a firm in Hongkong. We used the word in the same sense as we used the word "Wanchai" in our previous Limerick. We trust that this will be understood.—Yours faithfully,

HASTINGS, HODGE & Co.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

PAUL DUFALT IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, and his concert party, arrived in Hongkong yesterday. Mr. Dufault has just completed a very successful tour of Australia and New Zealand, and is now en route to America. He will give a brief season of three concerts in this city, starting early next week. The tenor will be assisted by Miss Pauline Bingley, an Australian soprano, and Ernest Empson, a New Zealand pianist. Mr. Dufault is also accompanied by his manager, Mr. Frederic Shipman, the New York impresario.

THE WAR.

GERMAN GHOUL-LIKE BARBARITIES.

AMERICAN MEASURES FOR WAR.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION: THE OATH OF OFFICE.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROGRESS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

MORE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

LONDON, March 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—Our cavalry captured the villages, Villers Faucon and Saulcourt. We drove off an attack at Equancourt with considerable German losses.

We established ourselves at two points on the Doignies-Lagnicourt road after a short fight, and made progress to the south and west of Croiselles, where we met with strong resistance. We carried out successful raids on the east of Aisne-l'et and on the north of Neuville-St. Vaast.

CAVALRY CONSPICUOUS.

CAPTURE VILLAGES AND LEADING THE PUSH.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters in France, telegraphing this afternoon, states that the cavalry continues to play a big part in the advance, capturing two more villages. Since yesterday we have pushed on, roughly, 3,000 yards on a five mile front between Longue Vesne and Equancourt.

The enemy's destructiveness has frequently been too thorough, having had to abandon large supplies of stores which might have been got away but for the time spent in cutting down orchards and devastating flower gardens.

MORE TALES OF ROBBERY.

Tales of robbery continue. In some cases the Germans make general levies prior to leaving, taking the last franc of the poor inhabitants, also all share certificates.

FRENCH ACTIVITIES.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French communiqué states that between the Somme and the Oise there has been great reciprocal artillery, especially at the Esignay-Banay front.

Our fire dispersed working parties south of St. Quentin in Champagne. After a violent bombardment on the west of Maisons des Champs, the Germans strongly attacked and gained a footing in some of our first line elements. Our fire smashed all attempts on Maisons des Champs, with sanguinary enemy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse we maintained an effective and destructive fire on enemy organisations on Hill 304 and Morthomme (second).

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 28th.

A German official wireless message says:—We counted one thousand dead Englishmen on the battlefield between Lagnicourt and Morchies since March 26th. An evidence of the success of our plans, the French advance on the west bank of the Oise, near La-Fère, collapsed with sanguinary losses.

We captured trenches to the south of Ripont, and took three hundred prisoners. A counter-attack drove off French detachments which had penetrated to the north of Reims.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUED.

NUMEROUS CAPTURES.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French communiqué states:—Between the Somme and the Oise, there is a violent reciprocal artillery duel on the front at Rospy, Esignay and Banay, where our fire stopped dead several attempts at an attack.

South of the Oise, we followed up our success, capturing all the lower forest country and the villages of Petit Barisis, Vemul, and Coucy la Ville. Our advance elements at some points reached the western skirts of the forest of Sigobain, in the upper part of Coucy. The losses in this region were slight.

North of Joisone, we made important progress north of Neuville sur Margival. A successful coup de main in Argonne resulted in the capture of twenty prisoners.

There has been a somewhat violent artillery duel at Verdun in the direction of Hill 304, north of Bezonvaux.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French communiqué states:—There is nothing to report between the Somme and Oise.

South of the Oise, there is lively reciprocal artillery firing in the region east of the lower forest of Coucy.

We have again progressed to north of the Ailette, and also in the sector east of Lenilly and Neuville sur Margival, where we carried several important points d'appui.

There is a most violent artillery struggle in the region between Butte de Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne.

FRENCH PREDICTION OF DESPERATE EFFORT.

PARIS, March 28th.

M. Painlevé, Minister of War, in urging the necessity of calling up the 1918 Class, said:—We are entering the decisive phase of the war, but "decisive" is not synonymous with "short." The German retreat has proved the strength and co-ordination of the Anglo-French, but that does not mean that the German armies are weakening; rather that the enemy is mastering his strength for a desperate effort.

GHOU-LIKE ATROCITIES.

GRAVES BROKEN OPEN AND PILLAGED.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states that the full atrocity of the conduct of the Germans in the evacuated territories is now only appearing. They not only broke open vaults in churchyards and used them as machine-gun shelters, but systematically pillaged the graves of the well-to-do for the zinc and lead linings of the coffins, and possibly for ornaments and jewels.

Several graves in cemeteries were torn up in ghoulish fashion, the coffins broken up, the remains of the dead scattered, and rubbish and filth thrown into the yawning graves. In contrast to this, the Germans show an almost exaggerated respect for their own dead. Their trim and gaudy cemeteries abound with pompous epitaphs to "Fallen German Heroes" and with characteristically inscribed tombstones stolen from neighbouring French cemeteries.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINISM.

A WEEK'S BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for a week at British ports number 2,314; sailings, 2,433; sunk, 18, over 1,600 tons (including the *Asturias*), 7 under 1,600 tons; unsuccessfully attacked, 13; fishing boats sunk, 10, of which 9 were sailing boats.

RUSSIAN SEA-PLANE ATTACK.

NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 28th.

Russian sea-plane squadrons raided Boskos, 25 miles north-west of Constantinople, and dropped 50 bombs on the aqueduct supplying Constantinople with water. Another squadron bombed Tultcha.

DUNKIRK SHELLED.

TWO VICTIMS.

LONDON, March 28th.

German torpedo-boats fired 60 shells on Dunkirk at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th instant. There were two victims.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

WHY DETAILS OF SINKINGS ARE NOT PUBLISHED.

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara explained that the accounts of sinkings were not allowed to be published, because to do so would give information to the enemy which otherwise would not be obtainable. But in all cases the owners or Lloyd's were confidentially informed. The former communicated with the relatives.

FRENCH SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

PARIS, March 28th.

The average daily number of merchantmen arriving in France during February was 95, for the first fortnight of March 110, and from then until March 25th, 131.

BRITISH DESTROYER MINED.

SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was recently mined and sunk in the Channel. Four officers and seven men were saved.

THE "ASTURIAS."

A GERMAN ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Admiralty announces that the British hospital ship, the *Asturias*, while steaming with all navigation lights, all distinguishing Red Cross signs, and brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the night of March 20th.

The military casualties are eleven dead and three missing, including a female staff nurse. Seventeen were injured. The crew casualties are twenty dead and nine missing, including a stewardess. Twenty-two were injured.

The torpedoing of this ship is an achievement claimed by the U-boats in a German wireless Press message.

MORE WOMEN THAN USUAL ABOARD.

More women were aboard than usual; many nurses whose service had expired were returning, eagerly anticipating a stay at home.

One boat capsized while being launched, some of the occupants being an hour in the water. The survivors were most cheery, being dressed in the most homogeneous clothing—pyjamas, quilts, etc. Many had cut hands and feet.

Several of the Medical Corps, including three nurses, are missing.

The explosion was made worse by the fact that the torpedo exploded in the bow of the ship where the disinfectants were stored; the fumes from the chemicals being suffocating.

The bodies of the Captain and twenty-four medical orderlies were landed on Thursday morning. All were wearing life-belts. Some had been drowned and some had died from exposure.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 28th.

A Russian official report states:—On our western front German attacks east of Illuxt and north-west of Postavy were repulsed.

In a night attack at Boguchi, north-east of Krevo, the enemy occupied part of our trenches, but an immediate counter-attack restored the situation.

We attacked by gas on the Stokhod river, in the region of Borovna.

On the Roumanian front, south of the river Tschirioche we are fighting for positions lost on the 23rd instant.

The enemy, in an attack south of the river Usma, south-east of Moinești, occupied part of our positions after a desperate fight.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 28th.

A German official wireless message says:—The thaw has reduced fighting on the east front.

We penetrated the Russian positions on the north-eastern slope of Coman, in the wooded Carpathians, and we returned with prisoners and booty.

We stormed the fortified ridge to the south of the Us Valley, and took 150 prisoners. Counter-attacks failed.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MACEDONIAN OPERATIONS.

ENEMY ATTACK FOILED.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French Macedonian communiqué says:—After violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked the trenches we captured on the 26th instant at Cerwenastena, but our barrage stopped him.

MONASTIR PRISONERS.

The prisoners captured in the recent operations in the Monastir region total 2,104.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

VISITED BY SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

ROME, March 28th.

General Sir William Robertson spent a week visiting the Middle and Lower Isonzo and the Trentino fronts. He was given an audience by the King, who awarded him with a high decoration. A distinguished French General also simultaneously visited the front.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

100,000,000 DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, March 28th.

Messrs. Morgan announce a new French loan of \$100,000,000 in two years' notes, convertible into twenty year bonds, with interest at 5 per cent, issuable at 98, collateral value \$120,000,000.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

HARVEST A MILLION TONS DEFICIENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

In the Reichstag Herr Batocki admitted that the harvest had been over-estimated. Pig-stocks were insufficient, therefore many more cattle must be slaughtered. The increase of agricultural products was impossible owing to labour shortage and transport difficulties. He urged all to recognise the seriousness of the situation. A Socialist member declared that the deficiency in the harvest was a million tons.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROLONGATION BILL ISSUED.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Parliament Prolongation Bill has been issued. It provides for an extension to the 26th September.

CLOSED ZONE EXTENDED.

HOLLAND NOTIFIED.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

The British Government have notified the Dutch Government of an extension of the zone declared closed from the 1st of April.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

WHAT IS ITS STATUS?

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rowan asked—Is the Imperial War Cabinet an executive body or only consultative, like the Imperial War Conference?

Mr. Bonar Law—The Imperial War Cabinet is both executive and consultative, its functions being regulated by the nature of the subject under discussion.

Mr. Philip Morrell—If it is executive, what is its relation to the War Cabinet of five? Is it superior or subordinate?

Mr. Bonar Law—It is difficult and not very desirable to define relations which are entirely friendly.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

MINISTERS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

The Ministers took the oath of Office in the Senate, swearing to serve faithfully and justly the people and the Russian State, sacredly guiding its liberty, rights, honour, and dignity, refraining from any attempt to restore the old régime, and swearing to take all measures to convene a Constituent Assembly at the soonest possible, on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, to transfer to the Assembly all authority provisionally exercised by the Government, and to bow to the people's will as expressed in that Assembly regarding the form of government and the fundamental laws of the Russian State.

EARLIER CABLES.

A FIGHT TILL COMPLETE VICTORY IS ACHIEVED.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

The principle that the war must continue until complete victory is everywhere unanimously expressed by the Army, the Navy and the people. The only differences are regarding annexations, to which the most radical elements are opposed.

Feelings of solidarity between the soldiers and officers are increasing, and it is manifest that all realise the necessity of war to the knife against the enemy.

GENERAL IVANOFF ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 28th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, General Ivanoff has been arrested at Kiev.

A POPULAR GENERAL.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

General Brusiloff has received the oath from the troops on the south-western front. The soldiers shouldered him to Headquarters, where crimson shields were hanging inscribed:—"The troops will conquer the enemy as the nation has conquered the dynasty."

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS TO BRITAIN ASSUMED.

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the New Russian Government had assumed the financial obligations of the old Government towards Britain.

ARGENTINE GRAIN & FLOUR.

EXPORT PROHIBITED.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the exportation of grain and flour from the Argentine is prohibited, in order to secure the stocks necessary to the country.

HONOURING COLONIAL DELEGATES.

THE FREEDOM OF LONDON.

LONDON, March 28th.

The London City Corporation has decided to confer the Freedom of the City on General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris, and the Indian delegates to the Imperial War Conference. The other delegates have already received the Freedom.

All the delegates lunched with their Majesties the King and Queen to-day.

GERMAN JOURNAL'S WARNING.

DEMAND FOR POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

Vorwaerts, commenting on Russia, continues to warn the Government "against a new and dangerous enemy, namely:—The conviction among free peoples that they are defending the people's freedom." It again urges that the people should be given a greater share in the Government.

The attitude of *Vorwaerts* is significant in view of the fact that it is under Government control.

LATEST CABLES.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

PRONOUNCEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, in moving a resolution urging prompt legislation on the lines of the resolutions passed by the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, declared that in view of the war services of women and post-war questions regarding women's activities, it would be unjust and inexpedient to withhold the franchise from women.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the soldiers must have a voice in the settlement of post-war conditions, and indicated that the Government were not prepared to adopt Proportional Representation. He paid a warm tribute to the services of the women munitioners, and said the Government proposed to leave the question of Woman's Suffrage to the House. He had no doubt what the vote of the House would be. (Cheers.) The Premier hailed the Commission's franchise recommendations, and appealed to the House to pass them substantially as made.

Mr. Bonar Law, at a later stage, announced that, in view of the strongly expressed opinions in debate favouring the Electoral Conference recommendations, the Government had decided to introduce a Bill giving effect to them.

UNIONIST AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

A Unionist amendment limiting electoral reform during the war to the provision of a new register and votes for soldiers and sailors was rejected on a division by 341 votes to 62. Mr. Asquith's motion was afterwards unanimously carried amid loud cheers.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

MR. HUGHES' CANDIDATURE.

MELBOURNE, March 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that Mr. Hughes addressed three thousand people at Bendigo. The audience was most enthusiastic, waving flags, singing the national anthem of the Allies and cheering.

Mr. Hughes' announcement that the question of compulsion might again be submitted to the electorate was continuously cheered. Mr. Hughes eloquently appealed for whole-hearted co-operation in organised efforts to increase the food supply, and generally to the people to conduct the war by means of men, money, and products. He urged the need for products to help the Empire.

He denounced the methods of the Labour caucus, and said "Every loyal Australian is humiliated because in the Senate the Labourites prevented Australia's representation at the Imperial Conference."

In order to refute false statements, Mr. Hughes announced that the soldiers' vote on conscription by means of the Referendum was 72,000 for and 58,000 against. This announcement was loudly cheered.

AUSTRALIAN METALS FOR BRITAIN.

Mr. Hughes has declared himself solid for Australia's output of base metals for ten years to go to Britain.

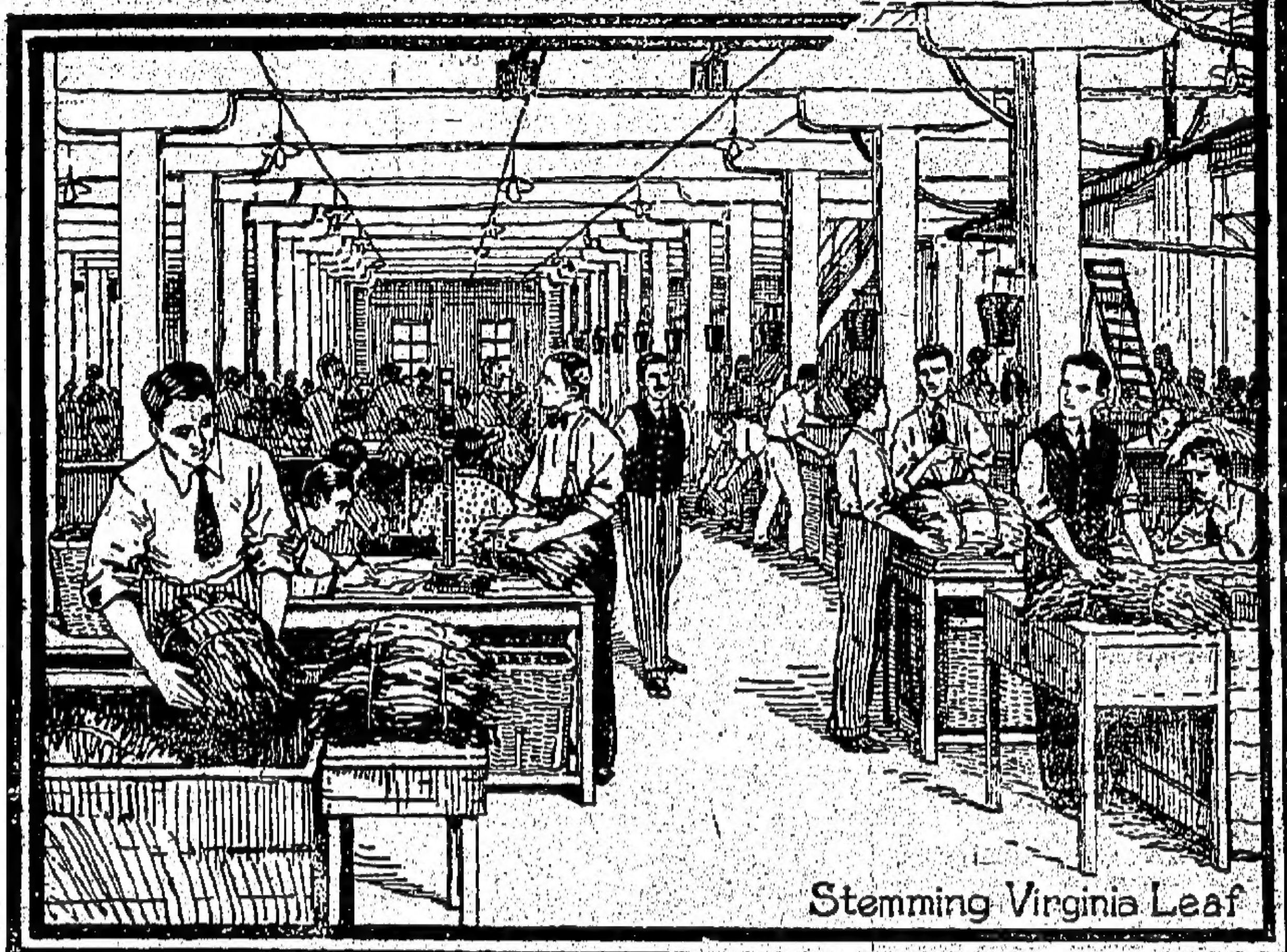


"Gold Band" CIGARETTES

Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

REASON FIVE
The Virginia Leaf is absolutely stripped of all its fibrous veins, only the velvety part is retained

Westminster
Tobacco Co. Ltd.
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Stemming Virginia Leaf

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These are the hopeless torture-racked beings who live in the shadow of constant dread of the stabbing, twisting, unbearable sudden pains and spasms of neuralgia.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has relieved and cured countless thousands of cases of neuralgia. Rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, strains, swelling, chest pains, backaches, carpal, toothaches and all other painful external maladies must also go.

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WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 13.

Already acknowledged	\$203,128.41
"Our Day" Receipts (This item is now included as a matter of convenience)	39,751.07
General Account.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation & Swire	15,000.00
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	15,000.00
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000.00
Douglas Steamship Company	5,000.00
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	5,000.00
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	5,000.00
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
British Traders Insurance Co., Limited	5,000.00
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	5,000.00
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	2,500.00
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Humphreys, Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	1,000.00
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Mr. W. G. Lay, Swatow (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsay, Swatow (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. S. Barker, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. F. H. Fisher, Swatow (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. W. Howard, Swatow (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. J. H. R. Hance, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. P. B. Joly, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Victoria British School	10.00
I. and A. L.	50.00
Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Peak Tram Station and Blake Pier	6.62
W. B. S.	25.00
"Squadries"	4.00
Mr. C. Thorne (monthly subscription)	50.00
The Bishop of Victoria, £15	125.04
Commodore & Mrs. Sandeman	50.00
J. O.	100.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly subscription, Jan. to Feb.)	100.00
No. 32	1.05
Staff Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (monthly sub.)	98.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (monthly sub.)	50.00
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (monthly subscription)	100.00
Mr. C. H. Brooke (monthly subscription)	25.00
Staff Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (monthly subscription)	131.00
Ojagar Singh (monthly sub.)	5.00
L. N. L.	50.00
Britishers	100.00
H.E. Sir H. May, K.C.M.G. (monthly subscription)	250.00
Mr. S. G. Newall	35.00
Mr. M. Woodley	15.00
Percentage on the Douglas Sweeps	700.00
W. B. S.	25.00
Mr. G. W. Barton	20.00
Races	275.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly sub.)	50.00
Mr. C. Thorne (monthly sub.)	50.00
Dr. and Mrs. O. Marriott, £25	212.88
Anonymous, £10	85.14
Mr. W. Izard Pederson (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. V. d. Bjerre (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. V. Ankerstjerne (monthly subscription)	10.00
Kowloon British School	20.00
Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Blake Pier and Peak Tram Station	11.81
Victoria British School	15.00
Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. Davidson (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (monthly subscription)	20.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly subscription)	30.00
Proceeds sale of material	221.80
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (monthly subscription)	25.00
Dr. F. Key	30.00
Messrs. Mody and Joseph	500.00
Mr. J. Currie Hanson	100.00
Mr. J. McGregor (monthly subscription Jan. to Feb.)	6.00
Mr. J. McGregor (monthly subscription Jan. to Feb.)	4.00
Miss W. M. Gomes (monthly subscription)	2.00
Mr. W. G. Lay, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	40.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsay, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	10.00
Mr. S. Barker, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	10.00
Mr. F. H. Fisher, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	10.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	20.00

Mr. W. Howard, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	10.00
Mr. J. H. R. Hance, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	20.00
Mr. P. B. Joly, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	20.00
Premium on Swatow remittance	1.23
Whisky Poken	1.30
Mr. J. R. Greenes	100.30
Mr. E. H. Ray	150.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	2,000.00
50 per cent. on Taikee Dock-yard sweep in Hongkong	1.23
Derby	1.30
Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell (monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. G. Morton-Smith (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodban (monthly subscription)	10.00
L. N. L.	250.00
Anonymous Correspondents of the Hongkong Daily Press	97.00
Mr. Wong Siu Woon (monthly subscription)	5.00
Messrs. Thoresen & Co.	500.00
"Gerly"	25.00
10 per cent. of H.K.P.R. Club Derby Sweep	580.00
Mr. Howard E. Cole	500.00
Monthly subscriptions	3,616.10
Officers' Families Fund.	
Mr. H. W. Bird	100.00
Collected at the lecture given by Major Randle, K.S.L.I., at Mount Austin Theatre	180.20
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly subscription)	25.00
Anonymous, £20	170.29
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly subscription)	30.00
Monthly subscriptions	25.00
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.	
"Biffin"	8.50
Part proceeds of Concert held at the Helena May Institute on 14th February	200.00
Mr. N. B. Kanani	50.00
Messrs. Patell & Co. (monthly subscription)	25.00
M. B.	65.00
A. W. (monthly sub.)	5.00
Anonymous, £20	170.29
Mrs. W. D. Humphreys	250.00
Mr. W. M. Humphreys	100.00
Messrs. Patell & Co. (monthly subscription)	25.00
Belgian Relief.	
Mrs. A. H. Skelton—Proceeds of Fancy Work	100.00
Star and Garter Fund.	
"Roberts" Rifle Club of Hongkong	657.65
Monthly subscriptions	25.00
Prisoners of War.	
Some members of the Hongkong Club	90.38
Mr. A. W. Smith (monthly subscription)	25.00
Collection at St. John's Cathedral on 7th January	834.99
Red Cross.	
Collected by Mr. Matland at Customs Club, Swatow	12.00
Monthly subscriptions	73.50
Pipe Band.	
Hongkong Banker	1.50
Anonymous	5.00
A gamble	1.70
Mr. W. A. Dowley	5.50
Mr. J. A. Thomas	4.00
Mrs. Beswick	5.00
Bridge	1.00
Mr. L. Hallward	10.00
R. D. H.	25.00
E. H. H.	5.00
Mrs. Hayward	2.00
L. P. W.	2.00
Mr. F. G. Becke (monthly subscription)	10.00
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.	
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (monthly subscription)	25.00
Total	\$393,319.61
earmarked amounts remitted and amounts allocated and remitted	235,149.83
Balance in hand	\$158,169.78
In addition to the above, there is a balance in Sterling in London amounting to about £260	
N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.	
Hongkong, 28th March, 1917.	

GOVERNOR'S CUP SHOOT.

The following further entries have been received for the Rifle meeting on Saturday, April 7th, at Stonecutters:—
Sergeant Small, K.S.L.I.
P. 63 Mahomed, H.K.P.
Warder Galt, Victoria Gael.
Q.M. Sergeant Williams, R.E.
Leading Seaman Kitson, R.N.
Private Kelly, R.M.L.I.
Mr. H. Elson, H.M. Dockyard.
Mr. Brock, H.M. Dockyard.
Mr. W. Drew, H.M. Dockyard.
There are now over sixty competitors.
The Surgeon Superintendent of Police (R.), Dr. Jordan, has offered a cup for the fourth best shot.

EXPORT OF FLOUR FROM CHINA.

Taking advantage of the high price of foodstuffs throughout the world the Government proposes, in order to encourage wheat growing and the manufacture of flour in the interior of China, to permit the unrestricted export of flour by either native or foreign merchants except in circumstances such as a famine, when the local authorities may prohibit the export. A tax of 40 cents will be charged on every 50lb.—*Reuter*

THE RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

The recently-published trade returns for January have been received in certain quarters with a satisfaction which is extraordinarily misplaced (says the *Daily Telegraph*). It is not magnificent, some people are saying, that at one of the most critical moments of the biggest war in our history our imports for a single month should reach a total of £20,562,000! The answer is that it is certainly magnificent, but that it is not war, or at least that it is not the way to victory, but to financial trouble and difficulty. This record figure of ninety millions and a half is not a thing to be proud of but a fact to be deprecated. It is an increase of £16,600,000, or nearly 81 per cent. over the figure of January, 1916, and though our exports for the month rose by £10,100,000, the adverse balance against us reached the enormous total of £10,462,000, as against £29,300,000 a year ago, and that is a figure which was only exceeded last March and last November. Of course, the actual increase is not in quantities but in prices, but that is no consolation to the authorities at the Treasury, when they see the adverse balance running up into hundreds of millions, and this quite irrespective of the money that has to be found for the enormous Government purchases in respect of munitions and a penny of which figures in the official trade returns, and the amount of which is very properly kept a close secret. There is no secret, however, as to its magnitude, and we lay stress on it here in order to emphasize the imperative need which lies upon the nation to restrict its imports.

GOLD WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
It is, no doubt, satisfactory to note that the takings on some of the most unessential imports, such as hats, bonnets, motor-cars, spices, etc., was far lower than last year. Nevertheless, in January alone we imported no fewer than 11,747 gold watches and 108,681 clocks—not a tithe of which can honestly be described as essential—not to speak of 7,500 cwt. of confectionery, 2,288,811 gallons of wine, 1,420,000 proof gallons of foreign spirits, and 7,251,430lb. of tobacco. No one wants to see any reduction in the imports of essential foodstuffs and the essential raw materials of our export industries. The more of these can be brought in the better during the next few months, for we want to see a big reserve of food piled up, so as to reduce to the slenderest possibility the enemy's chances of inflicting upon the United Kingdom the starvation with which he himself is now threatened. That is the desperate hope which has led Germany to challenge the whole world of neutrals, and the Government's first obligation is to build up the food reserves at present in the country and run no preventable risks whatever in respect thereof. It is easy to be wise after the event, but one of the criticisms of our conduct of the war which can now be forecasted with absolute certainty is that the British Government ought to have taken advantage of the time—a year ago and more—when the defensive measures against the submarine were in the ascendant over its powers of attack to pile up in this country an enormous reserve of grain. The opportunity was not taken—at least not to the full extent that it ought to have been—and a new and more dangerous submarine offensive, as the world is now well aware, has been developed.

"GAMBLING WITH THE FOOD OF THE PEOPLE."
Let us take warning by the past and make sure that the mistake is rectified to the fullest possible extent. We do not write in any alarmist strain. The liberality of the voluntary food ration, which the nation has just been placed on its honour to observe shows that there is no reason for panicky orders. The scale was only fixed after a careful and exhaustive survey of the stocks of foodstuffs at present available or actually in sight, and if there had been any sound reason for alarm the scale must have been fixed in very different ratios. But we should like to urge as strongly as possible upon the various Government Departments to take no unnecessary chances. It used to be a favourite phrase with the Free Traders in the far-off days of the Fiscal Controversy that the worst political sin of all was to "gamble with the food of the people." That might well be revived to-day, but with a totally different connotation. Let there be no gambling with the food of the people among those who are responsible for the restriction of imports! Let it be a case of "Food First!" until our reserves are such as to remove the slightest apprehension of even the first approaches of privation. That does not mean that everyone at home is to be at liberty to indulge his or her appetite to the full extent of ability or willingness to pay for the gratification. Quite the reverse. The restrictions of quantity which the people have been asked to impose upon themselves are necessary restrictions, and we would like to see such a quickening of the public conscience that any serious infraction of this moral order would excite at least as much contempt and disgust as a gross breach of social manners.

LADY MAXWELL'S EXAMPLE.

Lady Maxwell, wife of Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell, has offered the Government one-third of her capital, free of interest, for the duration of the war. The gift, which amounts to about £35,000, is made as a contribution towards the cost of the war. In the course of her letter to the Prime Minister, Lady Maxwell says: "There is so little that we women can do, but I know that one of the chief factors of victory is money; therefore I am writing to offer the Government through you one-third of my capital, free of interest whatever, for the duration of the war." A certificate will be given to Lady Maxwell entitling her to repayment three months after the war. It is to be hoped that her patriotic action will find many imitators.



CHAPOTEAUT'S MORHUOL
Superior to Emulsions of Cod Liver oil.
Each tiny Morhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sole by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION
THERAPION

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE.
EFFECTS ON GERMANY.

An extremely interesting speech on the British blockade of Germany and its effects on Germany was recently delivered at Nottingham by Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade. He said that we were not fighting to crush Germany. We might just as well talk about crushing the Equator. The Germans were a great race, and must and would be recognized. We did not wish to annihilate Germany. Our wish was to show them that freedom, to inspire her with a real ideal of nationhood. He was not one of those who derided the idea of a League of Peace, but it was our business to carry this war through to a successful issue that could only be attained in one way—by force of arms. (Cheers.)

"I read sometimes (he proceeded) that we are going to defeat Germany by blockade. (Laughter)—but I don't believe we should be going to trust to a blockade alone. I am going to say quite boldly that much has been done. We believe that we have absolutely destroyed the overseas exports of our enemies, we believe that we have practically and satisfactorily destroyed all the overseas imports into our enemies, and we believe that we have very largely diminished those imports, and that trade which Germany carries on with the neutrals who are neighbours of her own. Of course, that is a much more difficult matter than dealing with the overseas exports. Some writer on war has written about the fog of war. He meant that you never know quite what is going on in the enemy's camp. That is true. It is very difficult to be certain of what is happening over in Germany or in Austria-Hungary, but for many weeks past the stream of evidence has all flowed in one direction.

"We hear from many sources of food riots, of great crowds of people waiting outside the shops in order to obtain food, of copper torn from furniture, of door handles, and of church bells being melted down, of the fact that there is no rubber at all—at any rate for civilian purposes. It seems to be especially beyond all question that they have little wool, and less cotton, and that they are making their clothes of paper and their boots of the same material. I do not say all these things to gloat over the hard ships which they are suffering. (Hear, hear.) No Englishman would desire to do that. (Hear, hear.) But I do it merely as indicating that I claim on behalf of the blockade that I have been successful in preventing the overseas imports into Germany.

HOW THE ENEMY IS SUFFERING.

In addition to all the other evidence, we have the evidence of the state of things prevailing in Germany and in Austria itself, and I hope you won't think that I say it in any boastful spirit if I venture to claim that it is a very remarkable achievement. I believe this essential difficulty of the blockade of our enemies will only be realized when the full story of what has been done, or attempted to be done, comes to be written. The chief credit undoubtedly rests with the magnificent services of our Navy. (Cheers.) But even with the Navy, much more in this particular blockade was essential. A cargo going, let us say, to Rotterdam or Copenhagen, or to some parts of Sweden or Norway, might, and probably did, in the early part of the war have a portion of it destined ultimately for Germany, but it might well be that a portion of it was also destined for a neutral country, and the difficulty was to distinguish between the two. This might have happened in regard to copper or rubber or leather. That is a problem which is now, and one which is belligerent country had ever to face before; and, besides that, we have to do our best to prevent produce of the neutral country being sent over to Germany. I venture, therefore, to think that anyone who gives a thought to the subject will see that this was a thing which could only be dealt with by negotiations, and agreement between this country and neutral countries, and could not be dealt with in any other way.

There are some people who say, "Well, blockade the neutral country, too. I don't think this comes very well from the subject of a country which, after all, went to war in defence of the rights of small nations. (Hear, hear.) But quite apart from that, it would have been the height of folly to have proceeded in any such way. One thing is quite certain, that any conduct of that kind might either increase the number of our enemies or destroy the very foundations on which we were waging the war. That, I believe, was impossible, but I think we have devised plans which, without doing any violence to the rights of the smaller countries, without infringing their neutrality, without blackening our own face, have succeeded in our aim—namely, in depriving Germany of all the traffic that goes over the ocean for her. The most successful device we have employed for that purpose has been what is called the plan of rationing the neutral country. That is to say that before the war you imported so much; you still have that amount, but you shall not have any more, because we believe any more would be intended for some further destination. That plan has been employed with great success, and, I believe, on the whole, has been a great advantage to the neutral and to ourselves. But to successfully employ that plan it is essential, or at any rate desirable, to carry with you the goodwill, or, at the least, the toleration of the neutral country concerned.

But, I repeat, do not in this matter be deceived. The blockade may do much, but the blockade alone will never give you what you want. That can only be attained by victory in the field. That victory can only be achieved by the assistance of very one of you, which I am here this evening to ask for. I believe we will win, because the consequences of failure would be disastrous to the world. We must win because we have undertaken a great duty—because to us has been entrusted a great privilege. (Loud cheers.)

TRADE FINANCE AFTER
THE WAR.
EXTENSION OF FACILITIES TO
TRADERS.

The following, by Mr. W. F. Spalding, author of "Foreign Exchange and Foreign Bills," is from the *British Trade Review*:

It seems almost a mockery, when we are in the throes of this great war in any way, to attempt to discuss post-war finance, more especially when we remember that every aim, idea, and undertaking must at the present time be subordinated to the one great task—winning the war. Yet the day must come, and we all hope its coming will not be long delayed, when all who are connected with trade will need to consider the best, the cheapest, and the most up-to-date methods of financing their trade. But it is no good our waiting until the end of the war before we begin to think about these things.

One of the principal reasons for British commercial supremacy in the past is to be found in the fact that our forefathers were quick to perceive the wants of their customers; manufacturers made articles which were sure of a ready sale, and, although to a certain extent they needed financial backing, they never seemed actually to be in want of capital for the furtherance of their trading schemes—even when sundry ventures were carried on in foreign parts and it was usually the bankers who financed their undertakings. However, what has all this got to do with the after-war problem? The dealer may be inclined to ask. Well, the moral that one should draw from this is, that what was possible in the past is possible in the future.

Even in recent times great industries have been commenced, developed, and carried to a successful issue without any great help from bankers; a case in point is the gold-mining industry of South Africa, which has arisen from comparatively small beginnings to one of the most important of modern enterprises. Then there is the production of rubber—another great industry—which in its turn has taken a high place in the commerce of the United Kingdom and its Colonies, and which, as a valuable adjunct to our foreign trade, and manufactures were inaugurated and brought to their present level, not by the aid of the banks, but in the main by private enterprise and financial aid accorded to them by the public. It has been nearly always so in the trade and commercial history of the British nation, but will this state of affairs prevail in the future? We think it will, that is in so far as new and untried ventures are concerned. With our established products and manufactures, it may be rather different, and assuming that what we may call, for want of a better term, the "risky enterprises" will continue to be left in the hands of public financiers, how shall we stand in regard to the financing of our stable trade and industries?

In the first place, it is tolerably certain that we shall emerge from this war as a much poorer nation than we were when we entered it; we started it with a vast amount of capital and liquid resources, but these, it must be remembered, have been terribly dissipated in producing war contrivances, which from the very nature of things are destructive and not constructive. That is to say, much of our wealth has disappeared in smoke, and where our machinery in the past was utilized to produce materials which fructified and added to the wealth of the Kingdom, it is now being used, and used in a much greater degree, to the production of material which not only does not aid in future producing power, but also destroys a vast part of the world's wealth-producing capacity. We have, in fact, entirely the huge destruction of human life.

Having, then, lost in a few short years a large proportion of our fixed and floating capital, we find ourselves in the position of wanting to finance a much larger trade on a much smaller capital. How are we to do it? The point we have to bear in mind is that Englishmen, and the Scotsman, and the Irishman of bygone days built up the British Empire's trade on extremely small capital and resources in comparison with what we have to-day; they put not their trust in bankers, nor did they cry out for Government assistance; their motto was largely that of self-help. The stern realities of life spurred them on to greater efforts, and this prosperous country of ours and it is prosperous still—is the outcome of their successful efforts. The writer is among those who believe that after this war we shall be less handicapped commercially than any belligerent Power, and, that being so, let us drop this continual harping on State aid for trade and industry. As a speaker at a recent meeting of the Institute of Bankers said: "To rely upon Government assistance or the control which that necessarily involves, is to rely upon a brassed reed upon which, if a man lean, it shall pierce his hand."

We have to struggle to uphold, to maintain and to extend the British sphere of influence in the commerce of the world, and it need not be assumed that the banks will be unwilling to lend their aid in the furtherance of that great cause. In fact, the furtherance of that cause, the bankers will not be found wanting in initiative where our foreign trade is concerned. We repeat we consider infant industries, new trade ventures, speculative enterprises, and the like will, and must continue to, rely upon the general public for financial support, but it will be the banks which must be looked to for assistance in the great work of helping our merchants and manufacturers to carry on their operations with the utmost most parts of the earth if need be.

It seems hardly necessary to recapitulate the methods by which our overseas trade is financed, but, briefly, there are many ways open to traders. They may draw bills or be drawn upon; the bills may be "clean," or have documents attached; they may be drawn under credits opened with bankers, or sent for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NAVY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
10,000 MILE JOURNEY TO LAKE
TANGANYIKA.

A member of the British naval expedition to Lake Tanganyika, has related some of his romantic experiences to the Central News.

"The African naval expedition," he stated, "composed of 27 officers and men under Commander Spicer Simson, R.N. (now D.S.O.), left England in June, 1911, taking with them two small armoured motor-boats, the *Mimi* and the *Tou-tou*, each armed with a three-pounder and a maxim gun, the object being to co-operate with the Belgians and drive the Germans off Lake Tanganyika.

"These boats were taken across country from Capetown through the heart of the Congo bush by traction haulage, oxen, and native labour. Roads had to be made and hastily constructed bridges thrown across rivers and gorges until the River Lunaba was reached. Here a river voyage of 350 miles lay in front of them, and after a journey of nearly 10,000 miles the boats were put into the lake on Christmas Eve.

BOXING DAY FIGHT.

"Christmas Day was occupied in fixing guns in position, and on Boxing Day the *Mimi* and *Tou-tou* chased and captured the German gunboat *Kimber*, after an action lasting barely 15 minutes. A few weeks later the German gunboat *Yor Wissmann* was sunk by the British flotilla. This practically finished the Germans on the lake, the climax being reached when they blew up their remaining vessels and abandoned the lake, leaving it in the hands of the British and Belgians.

"Having finished their job, the expedition left Bismarckburg for their return journey to England on October 21st, 1913. Trekking through the forest of North Rhodesia, they found abundant sport, lions, elephants, leopards, buffalo, and varieties of buck abounding. On their camping ground each night large fires were lighted to keep off lions, whose howls could be heard in the darkness. Native villagers turned out in hundreds to welcome the white men, bringing gifts of fowls, eggs, and native beer. Often the villagers accompanied the expedition for considerable distances, dancing along and singing the praises of the white men.

"After a thirteen days' march the party arrived at the River Lukuvu. Here a fleet of 150 dug-outs—canoes made of hollowed-out tree-trunks and paddled by natives—awaited them. By means of these canoes they reached the swamps of Lake Bangweulu.

"The Expedition camped on the bank of the river each evening, always taking care to get the evening meal over before darkness came on, as, owing to the swarms of mosquitoes, flies, and flying beetles, attracted by lights, a meal by artificial light was quite impossible. Often during the night the camp had to be shifted, owing to the unpleasant attentions of millions of ants, moving from an old abode to a new one, swarming over everything. The bite of these ants was distinctly painful, the only remedy being to go and stand in the river up to one's neck and rub the ants off one's body.

"In these parts there was a marked difference in the attitude of the natives, who in great fear fled into the bush on the appearance of the white men. From Lake Bangweulu the party were glad to get into the River Luapula and from there a short trek took them to the railway at Ndolo.—*Daily News*.

Arrangements may be made with London, or foreign, or colonial banks to take the place of the importer and act as "acceptor" of bills, and the drawer may then discount or sell the acceptance for what it will fetch.

Payment, again, may be arranged by telegraphic transfer, immediately documents are handed to the banker; the exporter may hypothecate his goods to the bank and receive on them a loan against the collateral security; the importer, yet again, may arrange to get delivery of goods under one or other of the forms of trade receipt extant, and in return undertake to sell the goods and pay the proceeds to the banker as and when received; and so we might go on enumerating the various methods by which importers pay and exporters obtain payment for their produce and manufactures, but we refrain.

British bankers are commencing to understand and comprehend the possibilities of this business; we do not say they have misunderstood it in the past, still, dare we say it—they were a little conservative and not quite so go-ahead as their foreign brethren. The old order of things has passed, however, and one now can safely say that all the bankers, without exception, are ready to consider the financing of any concrete proposals put before them. They are much better equipped in many ways than the bankers were of, say, forty or fifty years ago; trade then flourished on small financial facilities, but the capital of the banks has grown.

The war has not diminished the banking resources of the country to any great extent, and there is no reason to suppose that the majority of the Joint Stock Banks will not be ready to assist in the development of our trade in parts of the world which have so far remained practically untouched. There is a healthy competition springing up among the banks for new business offerings; their liquid assets after the war will be seeking outlets for current operations—all they seek is security, and this security is, as we have said before, to be found not in adventurous business, but in furthering the finance of trade of proved soundness.

VICEROY ON NEW INDIAN
DEFENCE FORCE.

BRITISH UNITS TO BE RELEASED.

Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, presiding over the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council's Winter Session at Delhi on February 7th, said that the Government's activities were being concentrated upon the one subject of how best to assist the Empire to achieve victory. Their future motto must be "Effort, and yet greater effort." Lord Chelmsford referred to Lord Hardinge's appeal in 1915 to the Legislative Council to abstain from all controversy during war time, and asked the new members to continue in co-operation and to avoid controversial questions.

The Government intended to deal expeditiously and in a practical spirit with the Public Services Commission's report, and the major question, including that of the increased employment of Indians in the higher branches of the Public Service, would receive their first attention. On the general question of political reform the Indian Government had addressed the Secretary of State for India last autumn, but owing to the Cabinet's attention being now entirely occupied by war matters a speedy reply to this dispatch could be expected.

The time had now arrived for India to release for service in the field British units, which otherwise would be employed on garrison duty. The necessities of the war made it imperative to organize an Indian Defence Force, and the matter had been in train for some time past. It was proposed to introduce a Bill into the Council whereby all European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 41 would be liable for general military service in India. Those between the ages of 41 and 50 would be compulsorily enrolled for local military service, and youths between the ages of 16 and 18 would be enrolled for military training. The Government also proposed to enrol Indians in their own units for general military service in India for the duration of the war. Within the period of six months, which had been fixed for enrolment, the military authorities would deal with as many men as possible. The force would be confined to Indian units under strict military conditions, and he felt certain of a great response.

THE ANSWER TO THE
"ZEPPELIN."

A complete defence against the *Zepplin* has been found in the new quick climbing aeroplanes now constructed by the British. If we are to believe an editorial writer in *The Scientific American*, "Despite the tendency to exaggeration in the reports of new war material in Europe, it is possible, this writer thinks, to sift out the true from the false, and he sees reason to believe that the British in their latest aeroplanes have, at last, really found an effective answer to the great German airships. He writes—

"When the first raids on London were made, the British possessed neither the guns nor the aircraft in sufficient numbers or quality to meet destroy, or drive back the latest *Zepplins*. The anti-aircraft guns could not reach effectively the great heights to which the *Zepplins* could rise, nor could the aircraft rise in time to attack. Since that time both guns and aircraft have become thoroughly efficient for the work. Just in what numbers and of what calibre are the anti-aircraft batteries with which London is now so well defended is not known; but because of the great value of high velocity and a straight trajectory for anti-aircraft guns, it is a pretty safe guess that there are many batteries of guns larger than the 3-inch. The 50-calibre 4.7 and 6-inch guns, if fired at great angles of elevation, have a trajectory of slight curvature and the time of flight is small, elements which simplify the task of the gunner in finding and keeping on a moving target.

Information is now available as to the new anti-*Zepplin* aeroplanes, and Lieut. Faulkner, of the Royal Flying Corps, who recently landed in New York on tour, has given some details which agree with information we have received from another source.

"The problem has been to build an aeroplane with climbing powers sufficient to enable it to reach *Zepplin* altitudes in time to meet the raiders and bring them down. The latest machines are of comparatively small wing surface and are driven by unusually powerful engines, capable of making speeds of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty miles per hour. The increase in climbing speed in the past few months has been truly astonishing. Climbing progressed from an ascent of ten thousand feet in six minutes to fifteen thousand feet in seven and one-half minutes.

"The scouting service, both on the North Sea and along the East coast, is now so effective that London is warned of the approach of the *Zepplins*, in time to permit the *Zepplin*-chasers to take the air and be in position for an attack before the raiders reach their objective. Various means are used by the airmen to bring down the enemy, the most effective of which is the incendiary bullet."

"VICTORY AGAINST THE WHOLE
WORLD."

Admiral von Schöner, described as the "Victor of Skagerrak" wrote to the *New York Press* in response to a request for a message on the occasion of the anti-submarine campaign: "I would rather abstain from a message, as both our exalted rulers have expressed everything necessary. After the rejection of our peace offer it is now a matter of acting to break British sea-barrage. We shall succeed, confiding in the previous performances of our united forces."

Marshall von Mackensen, in a message to the old Leipzig Students' Association, said: "If the whole world were in England's service victory must remain with us."

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at Noon. No change from previous stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostok, and increased slightly at all other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone has spread slightly to the westward and eastward. Strong motions are indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on 29th, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 2.88 inches against an average of 6.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Force	Remarks
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. wind, fresh to strong	
Forecast General	N.E. gale, moderating	
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma	No. 1	
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Baitan	No. 1	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29th March, A.M.

Station.	Hour.				Wind		
		Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.21	35				0
Niurou	6 a.						
Harbin							
Kobe							
Kochi							
Managaki							
Yagoshima							
Osaka							
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & TUCKERMAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Mar. D'light.
NEWQUAN	"KANSU"	On 21st Mar. D'light.
TAKINGTAD and WEIHAITWEE	"SINGAN"	On 31st Mar. D'light.
AIPOHONG via PAKHOI	"KAIPOH"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st Apr. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Apr. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Apr. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANGU".
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SS. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS' MAILS AND CARGO.
SS. "ANHUI", "KAIPOH", "SINGAN", "SUNNING", "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 3rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
"HAIHAN"	Capt. A. E. Higgins	SUNDAY, 8th Apr. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Sole Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERNSA MARU	9,900 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 25th May

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 291.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of Call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

TELEPHONE 141.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 1st Apr. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
N. NOEL, Manager.

